

The Negotiations.

The negotiations of Gen. Johnston with Sherman, about which hangs so much doubt, and which seem to leave us in chains, were of a different character in their first inception. We are enabled to give our readers the first terms of treaty between Johnston and Sherman, which were afterwards repudiated by the present incumbent of the Presidential chair at Washington. These details may be relied upon. We are assured of their sources, though not permitted to make them public. At present, the relations of the two powers and peoples are simply resolved into a military convention, which merely arrests the war. It will depend upon the temper of the Northern people, to say nothing of the President, whether this suspension of hostilities will effect a permanent peace, and the restoration of old relations, or not. If the Northern States are wise, they will not, by their enactments add exactions, drive to the wall a people who have resisted them for more than four years, and who need but temporary recuperation, and the avoidance of certain terrible military, civil and financial errors, to contend with them for twice the number of years in future. The South is unsatisfied—its spirit is humbled, but not subdued. It has great power and resources, though at present in abeyance. Under a wise administration, it may still prove itself powerful for harm, if not for good. If goaded to extremities, it will be easy to foresee the war in the future—the eternal strife, prolonged for ages in blood, and resulting, at last, in the general dismemberment of States and the anarchy of a whole people. Had the ambition of our rulers been less Napoleonic and more Fabian, we should witness very different results to-day. As the matter stands, we repeat that every thing will depend upon the degree of magnanimity of which the North is capable. It is for the people and the Government of that section to show itself as wise as powerful, if it would preserve power and promote peace. A litigious, provocative temper—an insolent taunting spirit—the rejection of all terms which do not imply the utter humiliation of a brave people—these will assuredly bring back chaos again, renew the strife of blood and bitterness, and give the final blow for the overthrow of the republic, now exulting in conquest, which so lately was made to tremble, in its high places, for its own safety. But we proceed to our documents. The first is the memorandum of basis:

Memorandum of basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, present:

- 1. The contending armies now in the field to maintain the status quo until notice is given by the commanding General of any one to its opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.
2. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded, and conducted to their several capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal; and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and to abide the action of both State and Federal authority.
3. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oaths prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.
4. The re-establishing of all the Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.
5. The people and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.
6. The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.
7. In general terms, the war to cease—a general amnesty, so far as the Executive

of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the distribution of the arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by the officers and men hitherto composing said armies.
Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

(Signed.) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. Com. Army of U. S. in N. C. J. E. JOHNSTON Gen. Com. C. S. Army in N. C. True copy: A. R. CHISOLM, A. D. C. Here follow the articles of the Convention, which were finally agreed upon: [Adopted.]

- 1. All acts of war on the part of the troops under Gen. Johnston's command to cease from this date.
2. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States army.
3. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the Confederate commander of the troops and the other to be given to an officer to be designated by Gen. Sherman. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from this obligation.
4. The side arms of officers, and their private horses and baggage to be retained by them.
5. This being done, all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their obligation and the laws in force where they may reside.

(Signed.) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. Com. U. S. Forces in N. C. J. E. JOHNSTON, General Com. C. S. Forces in N. C. Official: A. R. CHISOLM, A. D. C. Military Convention of April 26, 1865—supplemental terms.

- 1. The Confederate troops to retain their field transportation.
2. Each brigade or separate body to retain a number of arms equal to one-fifth of its effective total, which, when the troops reach their homes, will be received by the local authorities for police purposes.
3. Officers and men to be released from the "obligation" at the same time with those of the army of Virginia.
4. Artillery horses to be used in field transportation when necessary.
5. The horses and other private property of officers and men to be retained by them.
6. Troops from Arkansas and Texas to be transported by water from Mobile or New Orleans to their homes by the United States.
7. The "obligations" of private soldiers to be signed by their company commanders.
8. Naval forces within limits of Gen. Johnston's command to have the benefit of the stipulations.

These were still pending when our informant left. The armistice and convention were proposed by Gen. Johnston. When Andy Johnson rejected the terms, Sherman gave notice of the resumption of hostilities. Gen. Johnston then proposed a renewal of the armistice for farther negotiation, which resulted in the terms adopted.

THE LOSS OF THE GEN. LYON.—By letters received in this city, it is rendered certain that the following residents of Columbia and vicinity were passengers on board the ill-fated steamer Gen. Lyon: Mr. and Mrs. Bews, Henry Hunt and family, H. Reckling and family, H. Shultze, Henry and John Windhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Diedrich Windhorn.

GEN. KERSHAW.—An extract from a private despatch received in this city yesterday, says: "Gen. Kershaw is in Fort Delaware, but will soon be paroled and return to his home."

According to the official report, General Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant 26,115 men, 159 pieces of artillery, 71 stand of colors and 15,918 stand of small arms. The number of wagons, caissons, &c., is estimated at 1,100, and of horses and mules at 4,000.

COTTON SEIZURE.—The United States authorities, so we are informed, have seized all private cotton in Charleston, and offered a reward of ten dollars per bale for the discovery of all that is not forthcoming.

Advices from Newbern state that a large number of the members of the North Carolina Legislature arrived there on the 19th ult., for the purpose of negotiating with Gen. Sherman with a view to restoring that State to the Union.

Local Items.

The office of the Columbia Phoenix is on Gates street, second door from Plain.

GROWTH OF THE PHOENIX.—With this day's paper, it will be seen that our Phoenix undergoes enlargement. We trust before long that she will spread a pair of wings sufficiently large for her own flight and for the satisfaction of the community. We shall endeavor to satisfy our public of our equal willingness and ability to make the Columbia Phoenix not only worthy of their favor, but of the ancient capital of South Carolina. Give us but time, and we trust to satisfy all expectations.

LOCAL NEEDS AND APPETITES.—Strawberries and cream seem at an end, but the roses are fresh and blooming; and yesterday we had a beautiful bouquet from the hands of a fair lady, for which she has our bow and blessing. Green peas are to be heard of in favorite situations, and, with a shoulder of mutton, are, we are told, to be found on fortunate tables. We do not envy them, but could wish to see something green of aspect occasionally on ours. We could even relish a hearty mess of long collards, in the absence of cauliflower and cabbage. Alas! for the poverty of the editorial and press-gangs. They are among the Pariahs usually, and, looking up with Micawber, for a sudden shower of quails and manna, they grow stiff-necked in the midst of humility. Gardens have not flourished, according to our experience, during the present spring. The drought has been fatal to the strawberries. The nights are not unpleasantly cool; the days begin to grow unpleasantly warm; the hours are longer and wearisome, and, with but two meals a day, and wholly meat, our very moonlight is melancholy.

PERSONAL.—All subscribers to the Phoenix whose subscriptions have expired, will please come forward and renew, in specie or provisions; otherwise their papers will be stopped. We wish it distinctly understood that our terms are cash. No advertisements will, therefore, be inserted unless paid for in advance.

We present the following schedule of rates, in the case of the most obvious commodities. For one month's subscription to the Phoenix, we will receive either of the following, viz: 1 bushel corn, peas or potatoes. 4 pounds butter. 5 " lard. 5 " bacon. 4 head of chickens. 8 dozen eggs. Wood, vegetables and provisions generally received at fair market rates approaching the specie standards.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.—We learn that an awful calamity has befallen some eight citizens and three soldiers of Chester, S. C. It seems that these persons demanded and received the keys belonging to the Medical Purveyor's Department, and entered the building looking for fine wines and liquors. In their search, they came across a cask of antimonial wine, and each took a hearty drink, thereby causing death to two or three in a few hours afterwards. The others of the party are not expected to live. It is feared that there are more persons who drank of this wine, not knowing its deadly poison when taken in large doses.

It is stated that a similar affair occurred in Newberry recently. It is dangerous to meddle with doctors' staff.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TERMS.—REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL.—The Herald contains the following, among other reasons, why Gen. Sherman was balked:

- 1. It was an exercise of authority not vested in Sherman, and Johnston knew it.
2. It was practical recognition.
3. It undertook to establish the rebel Government, and placed munitions of war in the hands of the rebels, which might be used as soon as the United States armies were disbanded, to subdue the loyal States.
4. The re-establishment of slavery.
5. As furnishing grounds for the payment of the rebel debt, and subjecting loyal citizens of rebel States to the debt consummated by their States.
6. As ignoring the separate existence of Western Virginia.
7. As abolishing the confiscation laws and relieving rebels of every degree from pains and penalties.
8. As giving terms refused by President Lincoln, and better than any ever asked.
9. As affording no basis for a lasting peace; but relieved rebels from the pressure of defeat, and in a condition to overthrow the Government when recuperated.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Free Labor—A New Order.

HEADQ'S NORTH DIST., DEPT' OF SOUTH, Charleston, S. C., April 25. To planters residing on the North bank of the Ashley, Cooper and Wando Rivers, and the Lower Santee, Black, Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers: Numerous applications have been made to me for information as to the policy to be adopted on the subject of labor.

All can understand the importance of making a crop the present season, and foresee the misery and suffering consequent upon its failure. In the present unsettled state of the country, and in the absence of any recognized State authorities, I find it my duty to assume control of the plantations near the military lines, and order as follows:

- 1. The planters, after taking the oath of allegiance, will assemble the freedmen, (lately their slaves,) and inform them that they are free, and that henceforth they must depend upon their own exertions for a support.
2. Equitable contracts in writing will be made by the owners of the land with the freedmen for the cultivation of the land during the present year. Payment will be made in kind, and the allowance of one-half the crop is recommended as fair compensation for the labor, the landlord furnishing subsistence until the crop is gathered.
The contracts will be submitted to the nearest military or naval commander for approval.
When the above requirements are complied with, protection will be granted as far as military necessity will allow; but where no contract is made, the crop will be considered forfeited for the use of the laborers. Should the owners refuse to cultivate it, they will be considered as embarrassing the Government, and the land will be used for colonies of freedmen from the interior. JOHN K. HATCH, General Commanding.

MURKIN ON DAWFUSKIE ISLAND.—On Wednesday, says the Savannah Herald, Capt. John A. Mickler, accompanied by six of his party, visited Dawfuskie Island, in this county, and at the old farm of Mr. John Stoddard, murdered Peter Dodge, a freedman. This colored man was well known in Savannah, and for years was a faithful servant of Mr. Stoddard. He always bore a good character for honesty. Peter had a wife and family, and Mr. Stoddard recommended that he take the old farm and live on it, extending every aid to him in making it honest to a support for his family. Mickler and his Government, doubtless will ere long reach Mickler and his family, and it will have meted out to them the full measure of justice.

NAVAL DISASTER.—The steamer Milwaukee was sunk on the 28th ult. She had taken position to bombard Fort Spanish, but after firing five shots, it was found that she had drifted out of the channel, in which there is four fathoms, into shoal water. Orders were given to back, and she had moved several feet, when, striking the torpedo, it exploded, lifting the ship out of the water and causing her to sink. She settled in a shoal place, her turret remaining slightly above the level of the bay. There being a ridge beneath her amidships, she has since broken in two, and cannot be raised; but her machinery, guns, etc., will be taken out. No one on board the Milwaukee was injured.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.—The distinguished historian and artist, Benson J. Lossing, has visited Richmond for the purpose of collecting documentary, pictorial and other materials for his forthcoming "History of the Great Civil War." The general plan of this work, we learn, will be like that of his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," so well known and highly appreciated in every part of the country. It will contain about 2,000 engravings on wood and steel.

THE RAILROADS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.—Now that the war is over, and the work of destruction has ceased, it would be proper for the National and State Governments to go to work at once and repair all the railroads throughout the country. We shall want them all in the new development of every interest in every section which will be inaugurated with the return of peace. [New York Herald.]

At a recent matinee at the New York Academy of Music, two richly dressed ladies quarrelled about a seat, and indulged in a fierce scrimmage, in which one of the termagants had her skirt wholly torn off. A gentleman therein interposed and stopped the disgraceful exhibition by placing one of the women in his own seat.

The Bank of England, on the 30th ult., reduced its rate of discount to four per cent., at which there is a fair demand for money. This movement strengthened the English funds, and consols were buoyant and advancing.

Condign punishment is to be visited, by order of the Government, upon Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland. They have always been hostile, and lately harbored Booth.

Gen. Halleck is assigned to the command of Virginia and North Carolina. Gen. Gillmore remains in command of the Department of the South.

Eranger, who married Miss (Slide), is one of the largest dealers in United States bonds at Frankfurt, Germany. He has an eye to profit.

All new diamonds, for export, national motifs. Parties are line of steamer New York. Preston King, mentioned as the Seward. Mr. Stanton, portfolio of war. Mrs. Lincoln, death of her husband. Ten prominent Montreal, Canada. Gold in Philadelphia at 150. Alexander Dumas to America. Vast quantities at Salem.

AUCTION

Males and Iron, belonging to Supply Association. By A. R. P. THIS (Monday) MORNING I will sell, at headquarters, Geiger's office, 2 fine MULES, about 16 months old, well broke and in good condition. 1 1/2 tons SWIDEN HORN, assorted, may 16

By T. Eugene Duboc. Will be sold THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, my office, Assembly street. The following articles, viz: 1 Terrene Oil Lamp, Oil and Wicks, 1 Lard Shawl, 1 Well Rope, 1 Gate Buttons, Lace, Needle, Jewelry, etc. Unlimited articles received up to last of April. May 15

By Jacob Cohen. WILL be sold TO MORROW, at 11 o'clock, near corner of the Assembly streets, 25 bushels of SALT, in lots to suit purchasers. 23 lbs. SPERM CANDLES, in packages. Terms cash in coin. May 15

20 Wrapping Paper. OLD NEWSPAPERS for sale. Office Price 20 and 40 cent.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

COLUMBIA, May 12, 1865. WHEREAS information has been received by me of a murder committed the body of J. W. POWELL by a man named WADE, the property of John Hinnant, who has made his name, therefore, for the apprehension and arrest of the said negro man WADE, I do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. The said WADE is aged 19 or 20 years, built complexion slightly yellow, buny, particularly nose and forehead prominent, and wears a large seat at the edge of the hair by the kick of a horse. In witness whereof, I have set my hand and seal, this twelfth day of May, 1865, at Columbia, S. C. By the Governor: A. C. MACRae, Official: C. P. JANKIN, Acting Secretary.

Extra Fine Green Tea. FOR sale in small quantities. Apply at Mrs. F. GEMMEL's, corner of Market and Lum streets, near Lumpkin, May 13

Notice. DR. J. C. BOATWRIGHT moved his office to Washington street, opposite Orphan Asylum, where he may be consulted at all hours, unless professionally engaged. May 13

Notice. MISS W. W. SHAND proposes a SCHOOL for children, years of age, on MONDAY. Terms, as made known on a card at her residence, South of Campus, next East to residence of Mr. Reynolds.

Court of Appeals. THE COURT OF APPEALS at Columbia, S. C., on the 15th instant. Parties may govern themselves accordingly. By order of B. R. DUMAS, D. R. SACSSURE, Clerk of the Court.

Law Notice. I WILL be found in the South Carolina buildings, in the L. 100, on the 15th of May. JAMES I. TRAY